The Most Favored Nations at Close Range

How Reciprocity with United States would Draw the Enormous Production of Twelve other Foreign Countries towards Canada.

A Study in Statistics

by

FRED W. FIELD

Editor of THE MONETARY TIMES, TORONTO.

F5012
[1911?]
F452

THE proposed Canadian reciprocity agreement, as is known, automatically grants to twelve other countries the benefits of that agreement. This is in accordance with the so-called most-favored-nation treatment. The twelve countries are as follows : Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Undoubtedly little attention has been paid during the present discussion regarding the merits of the agreement to the strong productive and export position of several of these most favored nations. Without reference to facts and figures it has been taken for granted in many quarters that present importations and possible importations to Canada from these countries are, and can be, only a small factor in Canada's trade. A few figures, gathered from official sources, lead to the conclusion that by granting the privileges of the reciprocity agreement to twelve other nations, Canada is opening the door to immediate and considerable competition and to much keener rivalry in the future. The following table compiled from figures of the Department of Customs at Ottawa shows the imports into Canada for home consumption of the most favored nations for a six years' period.

Canada's Purchases from Favored Nations.

Imports into Canada for Home Consumption from the Most Favored Nations, six years ended 1909.

ARTICLE		QUANTITY	VALUE
Butter	Lbs.	2,894,416	$ 685,306
Cheese	Lbs.	2,901,815	566,786
Eggs	Dozens	4,600,534	944,704
Poultry		.....	276,648
Potatoes	Bushels	1,422,829	926,693
Beef (salted)	Lbs.	10,610,533	502,831
Bacon and Hams	Lbs.	35,140,613	4,312,359
Mutton	Lbs.	6,317,785	440,317
Pork (in brine)	Lbs.	51,826,804	4,250,673
Other Meat Products	Lbs.	13,028,060	1,567,251
Cattle	Head	45,086	640,514
Horses	Head	57,565	2,920,117
Sheep	Head	359,447	1,151,022
Swine	Lbs.	184,779	12,696
Barley	Bushels	280,314	174,504
Beans	Bushels	307,211	490,343
Buckwheat	Bushels	6,311	6,177
Oats	Bushels	1,168,226	603,264
Pease	Bushels	51,241	120,840
Rye	Bushels	145,920	112,950
Wheat	Bushels	373,979	317,748
Hay	Tons	49,374	853,059
Flax Seed	Bushels	4,702,090	5,747,612
Apples	Barrels	239,647	975,870
Vegetables, (except potatoes)		.....	4,755,908
			$33,356,102

Unfair Competition.

Thus in six years these twelve nations have sent into Canada articles which we are producing to the value of $33,356,102, an average of $5,559,350 a year. One of the largest items is flax seed, valued at $5,747,612. We imported in the six years 4,702,090 bushels of flax seed, considerably more than the yield of flax in Canada in 1910, which amounted to 3,802,000 bushels. Southern Saskatchewan is producing about nine-tenths of the flax seed grown in Canada. Last year its yield was 3,044,138 bushels on a sown acreage of 396,230. Saskatchewan is specializing on flax and perhaps has not seriously considered the immediate possibility of strong competition in this direction from the favored nations.

These nations shipped to us in the six years vegetables (excluding potatoes) valued at $4,755,908.

Here we open the door by means of the reciprocity agreement to competition in market gardening, a development which should receive great impetus during the next few years. British capital has been placed in suitable land adjoining the city of Toronto, where it is intended to grow market garden produce. That is only one instance of activity along this line, which must be seriously checked by the importation of vegetables. While the Dominion Government's special commission on sheep raising is considering the fostering of that sadly neglected industry in Canada, the twelve favored nations shipped to us in the six year period 359,447 head of sheep, valued at $1,151,022 The sheep and cattle ranches of Canada do not require keener competition to stimulate the owners to greater activity.

Canada Needs Protection.

They are raising horses in Western Canada, where conditions are ideal and yet we imported from the favored nations more than 11,000 horses a year, or to be exact, 57,565 in the six years, valued at $2,920,117. Because of the undue importance given by the farmer, especially in the West, to wheat raising, the remunerative industry of chicken raising is neglected while the home markets are unable to get anything like the supplies desired. Among others, the twelve favored nations have recognized opportunity and sent us during the six years 4,600,534 dozens of eggs, valued at nearly $1,000,000, together with $276,648 worth of poultry. While our butter and cheese exports are decreasing because of the growing demands of a rapidly expanding home market with excellent purchasing power, the favored nations are sending us in the six years nearly 3,000,000 pounds of each commodity. A further examination of the above table will reveal the fact that without any special concessions as proposed in the reciprocity agreement, these twelve countries are already an important factor in Canada's import trade. Knowing this, one is interested to learn the export power of these countries more especially in regard to

farm products. The following table is compiled from official statistics at Ottawa. It shows the exports of farm products of the seven principal favored nations during 1909:

Export Strength of would-be Competitors.

Exports of Farm Products of certain most favored nations, 1909 :

COUNTRY	WHEAT, BUSHELS	BARLEY, BUSHELS	OATS, BUSHELS	HAY, TONS	POTATOES, BUSHELS	HORSES
Argentine....	92,352,375	851,578	27,313,523	30,683	114,484	4,765
Austria-Hungary...	71,255	8,911,734	35,815	29,729	990,646	57,003
Russia.....	53,881,627	87,292,008	31,101,457	7,241	2,152,169	82,407
Norway.....	3,328	29,181	685,167	.....	11,084	202
Sweden.....	3,171	2,738	580,765	1,083	7,237	3,991
Denmark....	213,292	1,383,792	83,317	.....	226,168	22,653
Japan.....	734	4,389	37,774	.....	450,946	.....
Total.....	146,525,782	98,475,420	59,837,818	68,736	3,952,734	171,021

COUNTRY	CATTLE	SHEEP	SWINE	BUTTER, LBS.	CHEESE, LBS.	MEAT, LBS.	EGGS, DOZ.
Argentine.....	132,450	88,636	33	8,799,964	.....	679,570,565	.....
Austria-Hungary..	147,965	36,736	7,454	.....	.....	24,992,918	.....
Russia.....	97,715	.....	.....	112,437,216	981,144	32,651,460	215,709,833
Norway.....	16	44	217	8,455,227	264,881	384,682	6,526
Sweden.....	9,767	1,753	301	40,019,414	4,620	7,718,198	3,236,457
Denmark.....	124,903	511	43	196,639,227	261,240	284,348,288	32,011,645
	512,816	127,680	8,048	366,351,048	1,511,885	1,029,666,111	250,964,461

The export strength of these seven favored nations is clearly shown in the following table, showing their total exports during 1909 :

ARTICLES	BUSHELS	
Wheat	146,525,782	
Barley	98,475,420	
Oats	59,837,818	
Potatoes	3,952,734	
Hay	68,738	(tons)
NUMBER		
Horses	171,021	
Cattle	512,816	
Sheep	127,680	
Swine	8,048	
LBS.		
Butter	366,351,048	
Cheese	1,511,885	
Meat	1,029,666,111	
Eggs	250,964,461	(dozen)

Wealth of Argentina.

These figures reveal formidable competitors to Canadian farm products. The granting to these countries of the reciprocity agreement's benefits will lead them to reconsider their export statistics when Canada's markets are opened more widely to their farmers. These twelve countries are entitled, as we know, to send into our markets anything they choose on the terms mentioned, but not into the United States markets.

The export position of many of these countries is yearly growing stronger.

Official figures indicate that Argentina this year will have about 225,000,000 bushels of grain to spare, and that the value of this, including flour, flaxseed, and some minor crops, will be equal to that of 1910, when the aggregate exceeded $180,000,000.

Below are values of the different exportable crops of Argentina :

CROP	VALUE
Wheat exports in 1910	$ 56,000,000
Wheat flour in 1910	6,000,000
Corn, in 1910	56,000,000
Flaxseed, in 1910	54,000,000
Oats, in 1910	7,500,000
Minor exports, in 1910	3,000,000
Total, 1910	$182,500,000

Argentina has three crops of about equal value, including wheat, corn and flaxseed.

Russia's Enormous Production.

The year 1909 was a record one in respect to exports from Russia. There was also an excellent harvest in that year which was followed by a good one in the previous year. According to figures supplied to me by Mr. A. W. Woodhouse, the British consul at St. Petersburg, Russia's total exports in 1900 were valued at $365,794,250. This figure had increased in 1909 to $721,041,145. The average annual exports for the five years period, 1899-1903, were valued at $403,154,030. The average annual exports for the five year period, 1904-1908, was $515,481,-920. During 1909 the exportation of grain of all kinds from Russia was unprecedentedly large, being in quantity 47.5 per cent. in excess of the preceding year and 26.4 per cent. of the average for the five years' period of 1904-1908. In value the exports of all cereals exceeded that of 1908 by 49.8 per cent. and the average for the previous five years by 37.5 per cent. The export of wheat in 1909 was far in excess of that of the preceding year, more than three times the quantity having been shipped abroad, viz., 5,068,198 tons as against only 1,444,467 tons in 1908.

The quantity of barley exported during the same period was 3,534,832 tons, which was also in excess of the previous year by 934,813 tons. Shipments of rye also showed an increase of 171,740 tons, though nearly 50 per cent. below the

average. Oats were shipped to the extent of 1,204,061 tons compared with only 473,281 tons in 1908. Buckwheat, millet, maize, peas, beans and lentils, groats, rice and wheaten and rye flour were also shipped in larger quantities in 1909 than in 1908. During the first six months of 1909 the prices for grain were considerably higher than those obtained during the corresponding period of 1908 and 1907. Exports of eggs, butter, poultry, hides and wool all showed increases in 1909 over the preceding year.

What Argentine Exports.

The following table shows where Argentina shipped its wheat and grain, dairy products, horses and cattle during 1908.

ARGENTINA DURING 1908 SHIPPED TO	WHEAT AND GRAIN	DAIRY PRODUCTS LBS.	NUMBER OF HORSES AND CATTLE	VALUE OF TOTAL EXPORTS
Germany (M Tons)	351,799	.....	1,999	$ 12,304,563.49
Belgium	707,495	6,448	65,936	23,909,437.34
Brazil	235,112	481	5,204	9,170,332.27
France	142,947	29,652	13	4,634,152.91
Italy	144,643	.....	1,814	4,386,079.40
Netherlands	133,300	.....	.....	4,580,949.57
Spanish Possessions for orders	265,351	.....	62	10,152,926.16
Portuguese Possessions for orders	3,675,359	.....	101	115,721,827.28
United Kingdom	619,245	7,085,059	285	19,943,087.58
United Kingdom for orders	384,949	1,759	.....	14,408,073.39
Portugal	20,284	.....	247	750,790.27
	6,680,484	7,123,399	75,661	$219,962,219.66

Great Prospects.

The greatest amount of Argentine's wheat and grain is shipped to the Portuguese possessions for orders. In addition to the export of 619,245 tons to the United Kingdom, another 384,949 tons were sent to the same country for orders. Belgium was also a large buyer of Argentine grain, other European countries taking comparatively small quantities. The United Kingdom is the largest purchaser of dairy products from the Argentine, the total for 1908 being 7,085,060 pounds. The entire shipments consisted of butter. Belgium was also a good customer in another line, purchasing 65,936 horses, cattle and sheep, the latter accounting for 65,224 of the total. In considering Argentina's export position, too much stress cannot be laid upon the enormous productive possibilities of the country, which means the subsequent widening of its export markets. There is little doubt that if the producers continue to persevere with the refinement and specialization of pastures and stock, the Republic will not only be able in a few years to export 50,000 tons of butter annually, but will also be in a position to

export every year a large number of steers, either as live stock or otherwise.

Dairying in South America.

The first cream separators or centrifugals were imported in 1890-1891 and in the last mentioned year the first Argentine butter, 3,042 lbs., was exported. Previous to that date salted butter in tins, had been an article of import. The butter exported, little more than 100 tons in 1892, was 400 tons in 1895, 1,500 tons in 1901, 4,000 tons in 1902 and in 1905 more than 8,000 tons.

It is estimated that there are at present, including large and small, more than 200 creameries using centrifugals at work in the Argentine Republic, for the most part in the provinces of Buenos Ayres, Santa Fe, Cordoba and Eutre Reos, and so great is the demand for this class of machinery that the importing houses find it difficult to execute their orders with sufficient expedition. In the matter of machinery it may be said that the Argentine dairy farmers are well up to date.

One of the new Argentine industries, phenomenal in the rapid advance as compared with the progress of the same industry in Australia, deals with milk, and its products. All, it is true, has been prepared by the lavish hand of nature, the pastures varied and abundant, the stocks multiplied and refined, the mild climate; and indeed every element was present but the initiative of capital.

The Argentines were always breeders of cattle and sheep, producers of meat and hides and wool. Only within the last fifteen years did they commence to be agriculturists and they had never paid attention to those secondary industries based on accessory products in the exploitation of which modern methods obtain such lucrative returns. The dairy industry existed in a primitive condition. The milk for daily consumption was brought to town in the traditional manner, in tins on horseback, and the jolting on the journey churned the butter, but the real business of dairy farming as it is carried on in Europe, Australia and North America was unknown in the country seventeen years ago.

Animals and Animal Products.

The production of wool has increased considerably within the last fifty years, from 17,636,800 lbs. in 1850 to 526,899,400 in 1900. During 1907 Argentina exported 341,713,000 lbs., equal to 15 per cent. of the world's production.

The latest returns, according to official statistics for 1907 respecting cattle breeding in the Argentine gives some significant figures.

Cattle	25,844,800
Horses	5,462,170
Mules and Asses	545,780
Sheep	75,581,000
Pigs	2,841,700
Goats	2,566,800

Nature Favors Argentina.

Agriculture in the Argentine is governed by a combination of favorable forces, which will enable it to place its products on the world's markets at prices which must create keen competition. Geographical situation, favorable climatic conditions, the relative low price of land, the ability to utilize labor all the year round on the land for breeding and fattening live stock, are some of the factors.

Of the 257,000,000 acres of land available for cultivation, less than 37,000,000 acres are now under cultivation, and are apportioned as follows :

	ACRES
Wheat	14,232,927
Maize	6,877,040
Linseed	3,438,314
Alfalfa	4,323,755
Oats	696,742
Cailey	159,873
Canary Seed	101,681
Sugar Cane	181,618
Vineyards	96,655
Tobacco	24,079
Various fruits, vegetables, etc	5,973,046
	36,105,730

Norway's Exports.

The following table gives particulars of Norway's domestic exports of breadstuffs, live stock and dairy products during 1909:

NORWAY SHIPPED DURING 1910 TO	DAIRY PRODUCTS	TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS
	LBS.	
Sweden	76,191	$ 37,171.60
Denmark	163,707	16,910.80
Germany	1,572,451	120,224.80
Great Britain	15,346,377	1,674,437.20
British South Africa	2,401,742	173,208.40
British India	744,421	48,695.60
West Indies	3,827,851	273,065.20
Belgium	469,028	33,714.40
Cuba	4,748,951	340,601.20
South America	3,420,172	244,737.60
Asiatic Countries	1,780,285	126,978.40
	34,551,176	$ 3,089,745.20

Norway's domestic exports of wheat and grain totalled only 667,531 lbs. and its domestic exports of horses and cattle 201. The most surprising feature of its domestic exports is the large quantity of dairy products shipped to various countries of the five continents. The total of these exports in 1909 was 34,551,177 lbs. The largest quantity, 15,346,377 lbs., goes to Great Britain, while almost 8,818,400 lbs. are sent to Cuba and South America combined. It will be interesting to analyze further these dairy exports in 1909.

ARTICLES	LBS.
Cheese	264,953
Butter	3,446,164
Condensed Milk	31,074,895
Sterilized Milk and Cream	1,195,570
Eggs	6,528
Total	35,988,110

Of the total exports of cheese in 1909, Norway shipped to the United States 215,418 lbs., valued at $28,810. Even Norway, therefore, has an interesting record in its comparatively small exports of agricultural produce.

Japan would benefit.

Japan is the only nation in the Orient which will obtain the benefits of the proposed reciprocity agreement. Its biggest trade naturally is done on its own continent, as will be seen by the following table, showing its wheat, grain and potato exports in 1909.

JAPAN SHIPPED DURING 1909 TO	WHEAT AND GRAIN	TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS
	LBS.	
China	783,171	$ 10,902.22
Corea	148,989	2,732.03
Hong Kong	1,597,747	16,487.29
French Indo-China	732,323	8,212.02
Asiatic Russia	833,147	12,449.00
Philippine Islands	11,869,425	185,086.68
Other Countries	20,192	326.68
Kwan Tung Province	173,095	3,874.94
	16,208,089	$240,070.86

Potatoes in the far East.

Interesting features of Japan's exports are the large shipment to foreign countries of potatoes and the big trade done with the Philippine Islands. Its total exports of potatoes in 1909 amounted to $27,330,076. These were sent to the following countries :—

COUNTRY	
Philippine Islands	$210,609.33
Hong Kong	28,401.20
French Indo-China	13,019.08
China	11,641.31
Kwan Tung Province	944.09
Corea	1,815.94
Other Countries	358.96
Asiatic Russia	6,510.85
Total	$273,300.76

Japan is naturally concerned largely with the development of contiguous markets, although of recent years it has shown a desire to extend its trade relations with Canada. The fact that it is transacting a respectable business with the Philippine Islands is significant.

Austria Hungary supplies Europe.

According to data taken from Statistik des Auswartigen Handels of Austria-Hungary, 1909, that country's export trade in breadstuffs, livestock and dairy products is largely confined to Europe, as will be seen by the following table :

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY SHIPPED DURING 1909 TO	WHEAT AND GRAIN, LBS.	DAIRY PRODUCTS, LBS.	NUMBER OF HORSES AND CATTLE	VALUE
Belgium	7,303,839	1,199,302	3,718	$ 316,365.76
Germany	526,201,865	238,185,866	97,673	41,261,048.99
Great Britain	14,473,419	5,536,853	.....	502,237.02
Hamburg (free port)	77,390,058	870,155	.....	1,809,927.70
Italy	37,852,762	1,984	93,426	9,680,167.46
Netherlands	15,106,360	2,575,634	.....	586,826.31
Roumania	5,342,407	154	6,254	1,039,319.60
Russia	3,482,827	405,426	188	150,848.70
Switzerland	77,474,274	10,741,913	32,423	4,839,681.18
Spain	603,619	.....	65	17,648.21
Trieste (free port)	5,497,170	5,291	.....	99,611.49
Bulgaria	.....	.....	243	30,273.39
France	.....	.....	7,779	242,946.34
Turkey	.....	.....	3,331	540,771.70
Servia	.....	.....	126	19,394.62
Total	770,728,600	259,523,968	245,226	$ 61,137,068.47

Germany, it will be seen, purchased $41,261,049 worth of the total exports valued in 1909 at $71,137,068. A large number of horses and cattle were exported in that year, 93,426 of a total of 245,226 going to Italy and 97,673 to Germany. It will be observed that 77,390,058 lbs. of wheat and grain were shipped to Hamburg, and 6,597,170 lbs. to Trieste, both free ports. The ultimate destination is not known. This obstacle also applies to statistics respecting other countries for the merchandise is often reshipped from the country first receiving another country's export.

The Hungarian Harvest.

The final results of the Hungarian harvest of 1910 are given by the Hungarian Agricultural Department as follows :

CROP	ACRES	BUSHELS	BUSHELS PER ACRE
Winter wheat	8,332,000	166,003,000	19.92
Spring wheat	252,000	3,699,000	14.67
All wheat	8,584,000	169,702,000	19.76
Winter rye	2,578,000	48,852,000	18.95
Spring rye	57,000	835,000	14.65
All rye	2,635,000	49,687,000	18.86
Maslin	138,000	2,558,000	18.54
Winter Barley	139,000	3,138,000	22.58
Spring Barley	2,577,000	50,492,000	19.59
All Barley	2,716,000	53,630,000	19.74
Oats	2,641,000	66,543,000	25.19
Corn	5,998,000	187,734,000	31.30
Potatoes	1,508,000	176,976,000	117.36

Where Russia Trades.

Dealing with the exports of Russia as shown in the annual report on the foreign commerce of Russia, 1908, we find a possible competitor of no mean strength. The following table shows the countries to which it shipped its principal agricultural products during 1908 :—

RUSSIA SHIPPED DURING 1908 TO	WHEAT AND GRAIN LBS.	DAIRY PRODUCE LBS.	NUMBER OF HORSES AND CATTLE	TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS
Belgium	273,468,798	2,425,385	246	$ 4,091,385.06
United Kingdom	2,380,507,713	89,954,269	9,600	54,372,790.51
Germany	3,655,926,532	66,895,396	34,305	61,966,206.47
Netherlands	2,478,986,202	3,064,441	2,794	34,438,752.97
Greece	300,979,067	9,282	5,365	5,422,351.05
Denmark	64,130,116	27,418,036	6,408	6,974,077.99
Spain	138,427,629	.....	.....	2,485,636.17
Italy	777,776,876	37,016	18	13,716,810.76
Norway	184,343,936	.....	.....	2,363,486.41
Roumania	393,791,826	40,049	1,496	4,714,900.70
France	803,802,142	90,644	971	13,718,803.29
Austria-Hungary	.....	25,427,524	.....	6,798,906.40
Total	11,452,140,837	215,362,042	61,203	$211,064,107.78

Russia's biggest customer for wheat and grain was Germany, which purchased 3,655,926,531 lbs. The United Kingdom was its largest buyer of dairy products, amounting to 22,699,672 lbs., while Germany also was the best purchaser of horses and cattle, the number being 134,305. Russia's exports according to these statistics are confined to Europe, but undoubtedly many are trans-shipped on arrival in the countries mentioned.

Great Possibilities in Grain.

With Canada, Argentina and Manchuria, Russia is counted as a country with vast possibilities in wheat and grain raising, and consequently in due course she will be a large exporter of these commodities to other countries than Europe.

The following official statistics show the great productive possibilities of that country. This is a calculation of the harvest of the chief cereals in sixty provinces of European Russia, as compared with the average for the quinquennial period of 1903-1907 :

	AVERAGE, 1903-07	1909	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN 1909
	CWTS.	CWTS.	CWTS.
Rye	391,120,527	433,897,204	+ 42,776,677
Wheat—			
Winter	77,206,417	87,403,285	+ 10,196,868
Spring	159,676,660	214,380,525	+ 54,703,865
Barley	127,210,013	164,648,390	+ 37,438,377
Millet	29,142,058	31,020,678	+ 1,888,620
Peas	12,556,513	14,600,206	+ 2,043,693
Buckwheat	18,412,586	17,603,685	— 808,901
Total	815,324,774	963,563,973	+148,239,199
Oats	228,904,000	294,259,961	+ 65,355,961
Grand Total	1,044,228,774	1,257,823,934	+213,595,160

Russian Butter in England.

Russia, which commenced shipping butter to England in 1897, had already in 1900 attained an export trade in butter with that country to a value exceeding $4,000,000 gold. The Russian Government, like those of many other countries, does all in its power to assist the industry by free cold storage and cheap transports. In 1871 the first government dairy school was opened in Russia, and since 1895 no less than 32 schools have been established on the Belgian model. In 1900 the province of Finland subsidized with $579,000 the cargo steamers to England on condition of their providing cold storage facilities to carry butter.

Little Denmark's Big Exports.

The distribution of special exports by countries is not given in the official Danish trade statistics, and therefore we must take another table showing the total domestic exports of breadstuffs, potatoes, malt, live stock and dairy products during 1907:

			VALUE
Wheat	Lbs.	20,394,060	$ 354,832
Rye	Lbs.	3,724,338	59,764
Oats	Lbs.	5,843,620	83,884
Barley	Lbs.	86,046,908	1,391,188
Malt	Lbs.	4,777,068	128,372
Corn	Lbs.	.....	.....
Potatoes	M. tons.	57,780	50,384
Butter (ordinary packing.)	Lbs.	183,327,799	43,680,784
do (hermetical packing)	Lbs.	5,499,894	1,631,316
Cheese	Lbs.	536,265	36,448
Eggs	Doz.	20,106,106	7,112,720

Horses	Number.	18,493	3,578,872
Colts	do	1;223	80,400
Oxen and cows	do	97,698	6,153,012
Calves	do	942	35,376
Sheep and lambs	do	756	8,093
Swine	do	55	1,260
			$64,386,705

One lb. equals one-half of a kilo.

Where Danish Products go.

The principal countries to which Denmark exports breadstuffs, potatoes, live stock and dairy products are Norway, Sweden, Russia, Germany, United Kingdom, Iceland, Holland, United States, West Indies and Belgium. Of the three principal articles of export the following found their way to the British market in 1909:—Butter, 94.2 per cent; pork, 97.4 per cent; eggs, 98.6 per cent. Practically all the remainder of the butter and pork at present is shipped to Germany. Nearly the whole of the export of horses and cattle is to Germany, while about three-fifths of the beef exported goes thither. Denmark, comparatively small in extent and in the number of her live stock, but with a perfect dairy system is, as is seen, the principal purveyor of butter to England. This is turned out by 1,200 co-operative creameries conducted on the latest scientific principles and under government control. The production of butter in Denmark last year was considerable.

Production in 1909.

Denmark's harvest is an important factor. Its value in 1909 was $147,936.000. The following was the yield of the principal crops:—

Wheat	Bushels	3,820,000
Rye	do	18,336,000
Barley	do	21,060,000
Oats	do	40,874,000
Peas and Vetches	do	16,808,000
Potatoes	do	23,648,000
Roots	do	481,320,000
Sugar Beet	Cwts.	8,700,000
Field and Meadow Hay	Tons	2,000,000
Straw	do	3,800,000

Comparing Denmark's export statistics of 1909 with those in 1908, the aggregate shipments of cattle and meat have increased. Of horses 22,500 were exported in 1909 as against 18,700 in 1908. The demand for pedigree sheep was good. The exports of butter increased slightly. The following table shows the exports of Spain to various countries during 1908.

SPAIN

SPAIN SHIPPED DURING 1908 TO	WHEAT AND GRAIN, LBS.	DAIRY PRODUCE, LBS.	NUMBER OF HORSES AND CATTLE	VALUE
Germany	291,525	20	.....	$ 3,217.36
Algeria	4,722,291	12,066	13	45,973.69
Cuba	305,939	245,327	30	50,442.26
France	32.121,939	7,749	7,312	365,706.24
Gibraltar	879,009	43,708	2,668	53,672.28
Great Britain	4,854,020	237,729	1	65,537.63
Italy	71,090	.....	.....	676.82
Morocco	172,741	507	24	2,026.01
Portugal	3,692,831	18,638	193,416	3,578,542.65
Brazil	181,328	.....	.....	1,687.77
Argentine	122,261	25,172	177	10,423.31
Total	47,414,974	590,916	203,641	4,177,906.02

The distribution of Spain's exports is wide. Portugal is the largest buyer with nearly $4,032,000, France is a considerable purchaser with more than $384,000 pesetas. That country took, in 1908, 32,122,339 lbs. of wheat, potatoes and grain from Spain. Argentina purchased cereals and roots, chiefly potatoes. Indeed potatoes appear to be Spain's leading export in the groups chosen, the total shipments to all countries in 1908 being 46,966,274 lbs.

Sweden's exports of agricultural products were practically all to European countries. A small amount of wheat and a little cheese went to South America. The following table gives the details for 1909:

SWEDEN

SWEDEN SHIPPED DURING 1909 TO	WHEAT AND GRAIN, LBS.	DAIRY PRODUCE, LBS.	NUMBER OF HORSES AND CATTLE	TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS
Norway	1,494,362	1,686,314	11,638	$ 703,045.47
Finland	91,401	1,225	85	5,206.97
Russia	217,470	42	39	6,211.44
Denmark	836,087	22,284,852	5,918	3,033,065.62
Germany	733,865	717,694	12	185,816.46
Netherlands	107,542	.....	2	2,131.94
Belgium	449,042	11,781	.....	9,740.99
Great Britain	2,386,733	82	38	8,053,923.40
France	13,861,006	100,149,316	.....	210,690.88
Austria-Hungary	3,197	.....	.....	48.51
South America	1,102	86	.....	35.11
Total	20,181,807	124,851,392	17,732	12,209,916.79

Great Britain was Sweden's best customer in 1909, purchasing almost three times the merchandise bought by Denmark. Norway was the next largest buyer, dairy products, wheat, grain and potatoes being the biggest purchases.

The following table shows Venezuela's exports in the lines under review.

VENEZUELA

VENEZUELA SHIPPED DURING 1910 TO	WHEAT AND POTATOES, LBS.	DAIRY PRODUCE, LBS.	NUMBER OF HORSES AND CATTLE	TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS
Germany	242,503	198	.....	$ 21,249.11
Curacao	1,373,845	816	.....	18,697.26
United States	15,194	.....	.....	103.83
Trinidad	371,894	9,365	8,565	121,599.26
British Guiana	.....	.....	.....	13,095.05
France	22,487	.....	.....	1,181.16
Total	2,025,923	10,379	8,565	175,925.67

Venezuela is perhaps one of the most unimportant countries in its relation to the proposed reciprocity agreement.

The following table gives details of Switzerland's exports of dairy produce, horses and cattle during 1909.

SWITZERLAND

SWITZERLAND SHIPPED DURING 1909 TO	DAIRY PRODUCE, LBS.	NUMBER OF HORSES AND CATTLE	TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS
Germany	39,908,110	6,478	$ 2,809,414.73
Austria-Hungary	6,022,747	14,716	1,045,131.09
Italy	10,672,909	5	2,856,617.32
Belgium	2,061,522	2,907	322,881.47
France	17,159,945	.....	2,854,350.34
Netherlands	360,011	162	39,915.87
Russia	1,276,022	.....	251,081.42
United States	13,664,772	.....	2,185,526.60
Argentine	1,926,820	.....	277,515.28
Great Britain	36,109,144	952	3,222,718.25
Spain	4,070,573	.....	536,633.41
Total	133,232,575	25,697	16,401,785.78

With the exception of the United States and Argentina, all the above shipments, it will be seen, were made to European countries. Switzerland's exports to the United States were divided as follows :

ARTICLE	VALUE
Condensed milk	$ 73
Soft cheese	121
Hard cheese	2,264,599
Total	$2,264,794

It will be concluded from the export statistics relating to the twelve favored nations that should the benefits of the reciprocity agreement be extended to those countries, Canada will be inviting extensive competition, more particularly from certain of the favored nations.